

## IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows.

1. (Currently amended) Lighting device comprising  
an at least partly transparent substrate, and  
a light source made integrally on a first face of said substrate, said light source including  
at least a positive electrode and a negative electrode to supply electric power, interacting with  
each other and between which at least a luminescent layer of the organic-led type (OLED) is  
located,  
said substrate being able to diffuse the light generated by said organic led luminescent  
layer,  
a lenticular optical element being associated on the opposite face of said substrate,  
said lenticular optical element to diffuse the light beam emitted by said light source  
comprising a plurality of micro-lenses directly molded, by means of a pre-formed mold, on a  
second face of said substrate opposite to the first face to constitute, with said organic led light  
source, an integrated structure to generate, emit and direct the light,  
each one of said micro-lenses being coupled with a relative point of light emission of said  
light source to direct and shape the relative light beam emitted,  
wherein each said micro-lens has its relative center located laterally shifted with respect  
to the relative point of light emission.
2. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein each of said points of light  
emission consists of crossing points, or pixels, between said positive electrode and said negative  
electrode.

3. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein each of said points of light emission comprises crossing points, or pixels, between said positive electrode and said negative electrode.

4. (Currently Amended) Device as in claim 1, wherein said lateral shift is achieved with respect to one and/or the other of the main axes (x, y) of the relative micro-lens.

5. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein at least some of said micro-lenses are of the diffractive type to divert and direct the ray of light emitted by the relative point of light emission.

6. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein said micro-lenses have a thickness of between 1 and 100 micron ( $\mu\text{m}$ ).

7. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein said micro-lenses have a lateral size of between 5 and 1000 micron.

8. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein the micro-lenses of a relative lenticular optical element are all equal to each other.

9. (Currently amended) Device as in claim 1, wherein one of the plurality of micro-lenses of a relative lenticular optical element ~~are~~ comprises a different geometric configuration

than at least one other micro-lens of the plurality of micro-lenses ~~from each other~~ in order to  
direct and shape the light beam emitted by the relative point of light emission to achieve a  
desired effect.

10. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein said substrate is made of plastic material.

11. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein said substrate is made of at least partly flexible glass.

12. (Currently amended) Method to produce lighting devices comprising at least an organic led-type multi-layer light source and at least an optical system to diffuse and direct the light beams, comprising at least an at least partly transparent substrate, at least a lenticular optical element being associated with one face of said substrate opposite to the face where said light source is provided,

said light source including at least a positive electrode and a negative electrode to supply electric power, interacting with each other and between which at least a luminescent layer of the organic-led type multi-layer light source is located,

comprising the steps of:

directly molding said lenticular optical element, by means a pre-formed mold, on said substrate to obtain a plurality of micro-lenses each of which is coupled with micrometric precision at least with regard to the positioning with respect to an individual point of emission of said organic led light source,

wherein each said point of light emission consists of crossing points, or pixels, between said positive electrode and said negative electrode,

wherein the micro-lenses of said lenticular optical element are positioned laterally shifted with respect to the corresponding crossing point, or pixel, between said positive electrode and said negative electrode.

13. (Previously presented) Method as in claim 12, wherein the molding is performed with nickel molds on which the impressions corresponding to the lenticular optical matrix are obtained with the step and repeat technique.

14. (Previously presented) Method as in claim 12 wherein said molding is performed hot.

15. (Previously presented) Method as in claim 14, wherein the hot molding is performed on an industrial scale with a hot-embossing technique.

16. (Previously presented) Method as in claim 12, wherein said molding is performed cold.

17. (Previously presented) Method as in claim 12, wherein the micro-lenses of a same lenticular optical element are all made equal to each other.

18. (Currently Amended) Method as in claim 12, wherein the micro-lenses of a same lenticular optical element ~~are made~~ comprise different geometric configurations ~~from each other~~ to perform specific functions of directing and shaping the light beam emitted by the relative point of light emission.

19. (Previously presented) Method as in claim 12, wherein said molding takes place after said substrate has been associated with the light source.

20. (Previously presented) Method as in claim 12, wherein said molding takes place before the light source has been associated with said substrate.

21. (Cancelled)

22. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein said micro-lenses have a thickness of between 1 and 40 micron ( $\mu\text{m}$ ).

23. (Previously presented) Device as in claim 1, wherein said micro-lenses have a lateral size of between 10 and 300 micron ( $\mu\text{m}$ ).